of any arrivals from home ports, we not gainst wash. The brig Agate and schooner Menuckelean game islands, arrivel on Sunday and Monday
y bring very favorable reports, and it would appear
frame trade can be increased to any extent, limited
the amount of expital invested. The quantity of this new
at her this reason been shipped to home ports, will
send to upon trade, and create a steady demand for
sention to its value as a fertilizer. The reports received
from New York are all favorable to its demand.

Boston and London are now due, which will 200 tons of general merchandise, besides 400 tons he first vessel expected from San Francisco is the less have from the 15th to the 28th instant.

se some segar recrived from one of the Chinese plan-lillo, that of Ewo, which has an improved appearance we machinery has been introduced by the proprietors sugar-boiling department placed under Mr. H. S. Hollis-two see no reason why the sugar of these plantations may se as much sought for in the market as those of our

his old business as all importer of wines and spirits, being located over Br. M Kibbin's Drug Store. schange drawn at the U.S. Consulate at this port last making to over \$10,000, was all taken at 1 per cent.
This is a higher figure than it has ever before comled, and the result is owing, no doubt, to the creditable and so-like manner in which the affairs of the Consulate have for the past two years, which has raised the ard of U. S. Consular bills from the discount at which they ty filed to their present quotations. They are unques-

Trade of every description has been very depressed during the &. An auction sale occurred yesterday, at which some degoods were sold, but prices generally were low. We SALM AT ACCTION -By A. P. Everett, July 6-600 gallons

cosed oil, \$1 @ \$1 03; 1440 lbs lard, 18c @ 19c; 13 cases loaf par, 11ic @ 11je; half bbis bro do Te @ 7je; bbis rice, 5ic @ e per 15 : 9 cases brandy peaches, \$5 12 @ \$6 62. GATEST DATES, received at this Office.

G. June 14 Paris ... May 5
G. June 1 Hongkong ... April 28
... May 20 Melbourne, Vic. April 18
... May 6 Tahiti ... Feb. 11

Shipe' Malle.

Moon's Phases at Honolalu, in July.

h. m. 7 29.9 A. Last Quarter. 22 5 1.7 A 2 29.2 A. New Moon....30 11 19.6 M

PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I.

ARRIVALS.

by 1-Sch Mary, Berrill, from Kawahae, with 40 cattle, 50 p, 4 horses.

Jama, Barras, from Hilo, sugar and molasses.

moi, Wilbur, from Lahaina.

cel, Antonio, from Kauai.

cone Ana, from Ksuai, with firewood.

aria, Molteno, from Lahaina, with firewood a

brig Agate, Long, 28 days from Phoenix Island. Liboliho, Harris, from Hawaii, with cargo of pulu, sugar, hides and awa. Manuokawai, Brown, 23 days from Independence

DEPARTURES.

5—Sch Maria, Molteno, for Maui.
5—Sch Maria, Molteno, for Maui.
5—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, for Lahaina and Kahului.
6—Sch Kalama, Barras, for Hllo.
6—Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihae.
6—Sch Karei, for Kauai.

MEMORANDA.

Captain Brown, of the sch Manuokawai, reports having e and Starve Islands. On the former found and fing which had been erected by the E L Frost had been torn down. Reports good anchorage on the west and seath-west sides of Independence, in from 10 to 30 fathoms, and excellent landing places for boats. Spoke ship Ivanhoe June 8, beend to Howland's Island, which she hoped to get possession of. Left Independence Island June 11—23 days passage to Honolulu.

The Rig Syste, is 28 days from McKean's Island, where she eft 29 men under Mr. Goddard, who are engaged in loading the thio Modern Times. Reports excellent anchorage, no moorings needed. She brought back the buoys and chains which she took down to lay, as they are not needed there. No trouble was ed in shipping guano, of which she brings some 30 or

PASSENGERS.

-per Excel, July 2-E O Hall, E Hofman 2d. wan-per Liholiho, July 4-His R H P. ince Lot, Col Shelley, J C King, Mr Sweeny, Rev Abbe -

per Kamol, July 5-Mrs Smith, S T Alexan-

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports

bark Fells, Wintzer, will leave San Francisco from the h to 20th July—due here about August 1. k Washington Allston, ——, from Boston, to sail June with assorted merchandise to Chas. Brewer 2d. p Radens, Green, from Boston, sailed May 5, assorted

chip Sinn. Rice, from Boston, sailed May 8th, with cargo whalsoen's stores to C. A. Williams & Co. In Norseman, Haskell, fm Boston, (via Valparaiso.) sailed Feb. 19, part of her cargo astt'd muse to J. C. Spalding.

A Flextwood, Date, fm Boston, (via Tahiti.) sailed Feb. 10, part of her cargo astt'd muse to B. F. Snow.

The Moncha, Hamilton, fm Boston (via Tahiti.) sailed April 19, part of her cargo asst'd muse to B. F. Snow.

Missionary packet Morning Star, Brown, from Marquesas, and July.

concine, ____, for London, to sall April 25, asst'd

At Lahains, Maul, June 25, the wife of Capt. Russell, of

E ISLAND.—This island, owned by C. A. Williams & Co., which has just been ted by Capt. Brown, in the schooner Manuoka-6, b in 8. lat. 4° 01'; W. long. 154° 50'. It is at coven and a half miles long, and five miles b, and has an immense deposite of good guano. There are several small ponds of brackish water and marsh, and it is possible fresh water may be found of a corel stone building, probably erected by some or and their courses to be no obstacle in the way of

For a list of letters remaining in the Posthe July 1, and a great raticty of new goods on

discent of guano from it.

POPULABLITY OF CON WAR IN PARIS,-The Globe's Paris correspondent, writing on the 24th, says:
"If the bulk of the French nation had been advisor
or even indifferent to a war against the Austrianis for
the research links, any deabt on the nature of public the reason of linky, any doubt on the nature of public stelling is now impossible in face of the enthusiasm that pervades Parin and all France. Since Friday night I have been in the fanbourgs and in the workmen's quarter; most of the factories r'op work at this seems, and the people were in groups (which no policemen now dispusse) discussing the war and venting their indignation against I fastrickien. All these from the leastle through Res St. Autoing the their indignation against I Setrickien. All from the Bestile through Rue St. Antoine, the left war sungs from various wine shope, beto-lew the wind blows, and the departing regishant-maked and joyans, were followed by in charing eventuring the night and early, in the Lorenz Mallung. The amounted particular of Besties III., particular, in the perils of manager, was all that was wanted to identify the mind of the meanes with the memories of

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE.

C. S. BARTOW, Esq.
L. L. TORBERT, Esq.
Capt. J. WORTH.
Capt. JAS. A. LAW.
THOS. H. PARÎS, Esq.
Dr. J. W. SMÎTH.
L. P. FISHER, Esq.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 7. PATRIOTISM is a noble impulse in man, at all imes and in all places. The farther he strays from his country, the more he loves her, and prides himself in his nationality. Perhaps there are none who exhibit more ardor for their native country, an Americans, and wherever they may out the world, they are sure to celebrate their national festive days. This does not argue any want of respect for the local governments under which they live, nor do such exhibitions of patriotic impulse show disrespect for the authority under which they may be resident. The attempt of the colonial authorities in British Columbia. in February last, to suppress or cheek the celebration of a national holiday of a large portion of her population, has justly met with public indignation, and the question having been raised how far a government may interfere in such proceed ings, it will probably be settled by diplomatic correspondence in the case alluded to, between the United States and England. At all events, we question whether England will attempt to prohibit in her colonies what she allows in her

The Fourth of July has, by common consen and custom, become a general holiday at these islands. This certainly does not argue any want of respect or loyalty to the Hawaiian government, though it does show that there is a warm, sympathetic feeling existing for the American ation, to which we are so intimately allied in our commercial and social relations, and so much indebted for what progress we have made in civilization and religion, and what standing we may enjoy as a nationality. Although we are a mon archy, the American nation has stamped on us the impress of her laws and constitution, her habits, manners and customs-in a word, her civilization.

The Fourth of July, which occurred on Monday last, like all previous ones within our memory was observed with the greatest enthusiasm Stores were closed throughout the day, labor suspended, and the day everywhere given to amusement. We have never seen a holiday so rationally kept as was this. Pienics and social gatherings were the order of the day, and sports amongst the natives, we noticed no cases of

The day was ushered in by a salute of 33 guns at daybreak, on the Esplanade, which we consider an improvement on the former mode of midnight cannonading through the streets, to the annoyance of old and young. Whether the change was caused by a short supply of powder or the shower which occurred during the morning, we have not learned. A midnight serenading by "Young America" was all that disturbed the slumbers of our residents, and half of those probably woke in the morning with the impression that their sleep had only been disturbed by a dream of "Yankee Doodle." "Hail Columbia." or the "Star-Spangled Banner."

At 12 o'clock, a large number of people assembled in the hall of the Merchants' Exchange. where the Declaration of Independence was read by C. W. Vincent, Esq., after which James D. Blair, Esq., delivered an oration, which we give in full in another column.

It is a fine production, and, as delivered in the masterly style of the speaker, brought out frequent bursts of applause from the andience At two, P. M., some fifty or sixty American citizens and invited guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Merchants' Exchange, prepared by Mr. Cutrell. It is enough to say of it, that it was got up in Roderick's best style, and was worthy of the occasion and the day. After the removal of the meats, the following toasts were read and received with enthusiasm :

1. The Day we Celebrate. 2. The Fourth of July, 1776-When the great

3. The "Old Thirteen"-Whose pre-eminence in Free Government was exemplified by all the attributes which won the affections of their citizens, and commanded the respect

Responded to by Captain Thomas Spencer. 4. The President of the United States-The Em-Responded to by the Hon. J. W. Borden, U S. Com

5. The King of the Hawaiian Islands-Whose Responded to by His Ex. David L. Gregg, Minister

6. The Heroes of the Revolution-The gratitude and admiration of Americans will always be drawn to the recol-lection of the virtues and self-sacrificing spirit of those who achieved the Independence of their Country.

Responded to by James D. Blair, Esq. 7. The Memory of Washington. 8. Americans Abroad-May they never forget what is due to the exalted character of their nation, nor fi duty toward the land in which they may be sejourning.

9. The Army and Navy of the United States-May the brightness of past glory act as a beacon to guide them

10. Commerce-The disseminator of true princi es and the civilizer of the world. Wafted on its white wings hristianity has reached the heathen and made the wilderness

Responded to by H. M. Whitney.

11. The Great Pacific and the Whaling Fleet-The mind's eye becomes dazzled in contemplating her future, surrounded as she is with infant empires of virgin wealth, and bearing upon her broad bosom the keels of that fleet whose labors enlighten the world, and whose skill and boldness in navigation have pointed to the Arctic Seas those daring enterprises which have hallowed the names of a Franklin and a Kane.

Responded to by A. J. Cartwright, Esq. 12. The Public Press-A foe to all tyrannie d despotisms, from whose sacred fonts, pledged to Religion berty and Law, the people draw their most glorious precep Responded to by C. G. Hopkins, Esq., Director of

 The Ladies—The partners of our joys, and the solacers in our woes. Although deprived of their presence on this occasion, we are not unmindful of their worth. The following replies to invitations were also

HONOLULU, June 29, 1859. His Majesty the King regrets that a previous engagement will prevent his acceptance of Mr. Cutrell's polite invitation for the entertainment of July 4th.

H. A. NEILSON, Secretary.

Siz:—I do indeed deeply regret that the present state of my health will not permit me to participate in celebrating the present Anniversary of our "Na-tional Birthday." But as sickness deprives me of this great pleasure, my fellow-countrymen who are able to assemble around the festive board at the Merchants' Exchange, will, I apprehend, allow me to offer on the occasion the following sentiment:

General George Washington—The truly great and good man. May Americans hereafter celebrate the Anni-versary of his histhday, wherever their lots may be cast on the globe, whether on Vancouver's Island or elsewhere, or die in the Respectfully yours, &c., ABNER PRATT. To W. E. CUTRELL, Esq., Che of the Committee on

We are unable, for want of space, to give more than the names of the gentlemen who replied to the several tousts. Their remarks were all imprompts, but were very appropriate and received with frequent applause. During the entertainment, a band discoursed pleasant music, and the toasts and speaches were interspersed with national airs and songs. The company adjourned about force at the atmost barmony and speed about four, r. u., the stmost harmony and g

ecasion was one which will be long remembered. Several pionics came off during the day. That of the Subbath school children at the residence of Capt. Luce at Little Britain, was the largest The lawn before the dwelling is probably the finest site for such a gathering that we have about Honolulu. In the center a large tent had been erected, over which floated gracefully the Hawaiian, English and American ensigns. A liberal picnic feast was provided in the tent for the juveniles, who at the appointed hour gathered around the tables with sharpened appetites, and for a half hour appeared to enjoy themselves. After the eating was over, the children all formed into one large ring, where on being counted, there were found to be about 175 present, and there must have been an equal number of grown persons. About 6 o'clock, after the children began to disperse, Her Majesty the Queen graced the occasion with her presence and that of the young Prince of Hawaii. To Mr. and Mrs. Luce, Miss

carried out. There were several other picnics-one Moanalua Valley (Mr. Sumner's estate) where some twenty young gentlemen and ladies spent the day enjoying themselves, the banners of Waikiki, Kalihi, and in Nuuanu Valley, were various other gatherings and feasts.

neat and graceful manner in which they we

The spirit of the 4th was not confined to Honolulu, however. Early in the morning the American flag was seen floating at Lihue, Capt. J. Meek's pleasant ranch 25 miles from town, where a family gathering was held, with visitors from Waialua and Honolulu. At noon a patriotic salute of thirty-three guns made the hills of Waianae re-echo with the spirit of '76. It must have rejoiced the heart of the veteran patriot of three score years and ten, to see his children gathered about him on that day, and celebrating the birth of "faderland." Everything that our own or foreign soil could produce was provided in rich abundance and the day passed off pleasantly to

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE VOLCANO. - By the arrival of the Mary, from Kawaihae, we learn that the small lava stream which has for months been flowing towards the sea, had at length reached the shore at a point about a mile south of Wainanalii—the scene of the previous flow. The party (comprising Professors Alexander and Haskell) who left Hopolulu some weeks since for the purpose of making a further exploration of the volcano, had in company with Mr. Thomas Paris, just returned from a weeks tour in the mountains, in the course of which they took opportunity to visit Mokuaweoweothe large crater on the summit of Mauna La. The crater exhibited no signs of participation in the recent lava from the mountain has not diminished. A vast from Boston direct) 116 days out to-day. quantity is still spreading out over and filling up the

NOT IN THE PROGRAMME. - Among the incidents of the 4th, a grand explosion of fire-crackers occurred at the house of one of our "solid citizens." One of his boys, while opening a box to take out a single bunch, dropped, as it is supposed, a piece of lighted punk within, and about five minutes after it had been replaced carefully upon the closet shelf, the household were startled by a loud explosion in the closet. Bang went one cracker-then two-then three together-and then a thousand united in a grand crack, bang and fiz chorus, that reminded us of the "anvil chorus" in "Trovatore." The astonished inmates of the house, with great presence of mind, seized each the nearest water-vessel and rushed to the scene of action. One poured a pitcher of water in at the closet window; another emptied a bucket in at the door; and a third, with a due sense of precaution, sprinkled everything and everybody around. The closet was deluged in two minutes and the fire was out. But the blackened walls and crisped paint remain, mementoes of the Fourth of

INTER-ISLAND POSTAGE.-By notice in another column, it will be seen that after August 1st, the new inter-island postage law will go into force. Two-cent stamps have been issued and can be purchased at the post office. Our opinion of the new law has before been expressed. We believe it will be found detrimental to the true interests of the government, or rather of the native people, for all official correspondence, to and fro, is allowed to pass free. However, now that the law is enacted, let it have a fair trial; if it is beneficial, even equivocally so, continue it, but if it checks legitimate correspondence, let it be repealed or modified. Intelligent foreigners throughout the islands can easily learn how it works in their neighborhood, and advise the postmastergeneral, and if in the opinion of the great body it ought to be repealed, we doubt not, that officer will advise it repeal by the next legislature.

THE NASSAU SEAMAN CASE.—It will be remember ed that during last fall a sailor who was a Frenchman by birth, but at the time belonging to the whaleship Nassau, was claimed by the French Consul at this port, which claim was instantly and firmly refended the case in the court, before which it was brought. This paper at the time sustained Consul Pratt's position, though the government organ, we believe, took the opposite ground, as usual. Advices from the U. S. Government have recently been received, which state that not only the American, but also the French Government, to which the case was submitted, approved of all the American Consul's acts in the matter, so far as they were laid before them. This is decisive, and settles the point that the flag under which a seaman sails protects him, no matter what country may claim him as a native.

SUPREME COURT .- The July term of this court con menced its session on Tuesday. The first case on the docket was the Okolehao liquor case, or the Crown vs. Sawyer, Markles and Howland. The whole of Tuesday and Wednesday was occupied in the discussion of constitutional points raised by the Attorneys, which had to be settled before the case could be submitted for trial. It appears that the arrest was made on the 25th of June under the old law of 1846. The new law was passed and the old repealed by the Legislature before the arrest, but not signed by the King till June 27, two days after it. Here was certainly a nice question of law to be decided. About 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday the court decided against the legality of the arrest and the suit was dismissed.

was committed yesterday afternoon at Waikele, some two or three miles beyond Ewa, on this island. It appears that a native man got angry with a woman with whom he had been unlawfully living, for having left his house, seized a sheath knife and stabbed her eight times in the neck and breast. The assassin then left her and went and boasted of his deed to his neighbors, who informed the police, and had him arrested and brought to town. He is now lodged in the prison. Sheriff Brown and Dr. Judd rode out last evening to Ewa to examine the murdered woman and obtain further facts in the case.

CEMETERY MEETING .- A meeting of those person named as the corporation of the Oahu Association chartered by the government, will be held on Friday at Capt. Snow's counting room. We hope to see good attendance and some measures taken to provide a new cemetery. We shall publish the charter next

"Dasmaways."—Yesterday afternoon an organi-sation of this kind was set in motion, and we learn with pleasure that a meeting to organise will be held at the Bethel Vestry this coming at 8 e'clock. The public are invited to extend.

the due July 15 to 20.

me Mr. VERNON FUND.-By the last mail House J. W. Borden received from Hon. Edward Everett, a letter acknowledging the receipt of funds from these islands in aid of the purchase of the home of Wash-ington. It will be gratifying to those ladies who contributed to that object to read the letter:

ndebted to the Ladies, on whose behalf this re

I remain, dear sir, with much respect, Very truly yours,
How. James W. Borden. EDWARD EVERETY.

ERRATUM.-A portion of our town edition last week was worked off, stating that the new tariff on merchandize would go into force on the 8th of September, 1860. Our foreign edition, and a part of our town edition had the correct time stated, viz.: June 25th. 1860. If the "snapper up of unconsidered trifles' in the Polynesian did not invariably snap-up Moxley and Mr. Davies, are due much credit for one of the first copies struck off from our press, he the admirable arrangements of the day and the would have been spared the mortification of himself being a corrector or corruptor of the official text.

STOLEN PROPERTY.-Last Sunday a Chinaman was seen walking down Nuuanu Valley with two bags. On being hailed by a Policeman, he dropped the bags and ran. They were found to contain some 250 man-Hawaii and America floating above them. At goes, nearly ripe, which can be had at the Sheriff's office. If no owner is found, we would suggest that the Sheriff can send in a bag of them this way.

> VERY DUSTY .- The streets of Honolulu have seldom been more dry and dusty than at present, and the high winds which prevailed from Saturday to Monday, scattered the dust, from cellar to garret, through every dwelling and store, rendering it realfy uncomfortable. The long absence of rain has been felt out of town as well as in it.

M'KEEN'S ISLAND .- We have seen a letter from Capt. Overton, of the ship Modern Times, now loading at the above island, (one of the Phænix group,) in which he says: "There is plenty of guano here, and when they get things properly arranged, it will not be difficult to get it off. It is a good smooth place for a ship to lie on the lee side of the island."

KA HORU LOA .- This is the name of the new monthly pative paper recently commenced. It is under the editorial management of Mr. H. H. Parker. By a notice in it, we see that the subscription price is twenty five cents a year-cheap enough certainly. Subscriptions are received at Messrs. Castle and

Two fire alarms occurred since our last issue both native houses, one of which near the Catholic church was set on fire, and the other near Smith's church, was accidental. Both were extinguishe before any damage was done.

NEARLY DUE .- The ship Fleetwood, sailed from Boston, for Honolulu, via Tahiti, Feb. 10, and is now 147 days out. The Sea Numph, from London direct, volcanic outbreak. Mr. Paris thinks that the flow of is 144 days out. And the Phantom (a full clipper

> FOR HILO.-The Liholiho, which sails to-day takes up all the materials and fixtures necessary to erect the new bridge over the Wailuku. Mr. R. A. S. Wood purposes going up in a few days to superintend

should only bring with them American coins-gold or silver. European gold is at a discount and becoming difficult to circulate among the natives. Excursion.-His Majesty made on excursion on

Monday last to Pearl river in the steamer Pele, and returned in the evening on horseback. LAST PAGE.-A story, poetry, and late foreign

summary will be found on the last page.

(Correspondence Pac. Commercial Advertiser.

Honolulu, June 23, 1859. Mr. EDITOR :- I notice among the items in your paper of this date the following statement : "The age of the great California tree, estimated by the annual layers of wood, is 6,408 years."

This, with certain additional remarks, reflecting upon the credibility of the Mosaic record, which you had the good sense to omit, has been going the rounds of the papers for some time past; and similar statements about the age of California " Big Trees" have often been made since their discovery.

Permit me to say that these estimates are very much exaggerated. The statement I have quoted, as well as the method of arriving at the supposed fact, is but a fair sample of the readiness with which certain shallow and superficial observers are accustomed to jump at conclusions, and to manufacture evidence apparently damaging to the commonly-received Bible

The real age of the largest living tree is at most only about 1650 years. How then shall we explain the process by which a pre-adamic antiquity is secured for them? The largest tree of the grove has been cut down, and the stump is twenty-five feet in diameter at the point where it was cut off, say six feet from the ground, and thirty-three feet in diameter at the ground. The taper of the tree is most rapid for the first six or eight feet. Now, taking a section of the tree above the point where it was cut off, we find in a width of three inches, eighty layers : sisted by the American Consul Judge Pratt, who de- or supposing each layer to indicate the growth of a year, we have for every three inches eighty 'years. and for every foot three hundred and twenty consecutive layers. Taking the semi-diameter at the ground, sixteen and a half feet, and multiplying it by three hundred and twenty, the number of years indicated by the layers in one foot, we have five thousand two hundred and eighty as the grand result. But here it is obvious at a glance, we have not made

allowance for two very considerable sources of error. 1st. The same layers distributed through sixteen and a half feet, the semi-diameter of the tree at its base must be much thicker than the same layers six feet above the ground, where the same number of layers is compressed within twelve and a half feet, the semidiameter of the tree at that point. Twelve and a half feet will give us only four thousand layers or

2d. We have not as yet taken into our account that the eighty layers we have in hand are from near the outside of the tree, where the layers being spread over a much larger surface are very thin, while as we advance towards the heart of the tree, they constantly increase in thickness. So our eighty layers to every three inches are not a fair sample of the same layers lower down than the point from which they are taken, nor are they a fair sample of the thickness of any layers near the center. But as yet we have not made allowance for still another fact years. Of the twelve and a half feet, which is the largest semi-diameter of which one section could have been a part, from six to nine inches must be cast out of the reckoning as bark. If, from the outer extremity of the radius which we have measured, we cast off six inches, we have deducted at least one hundred and sixty years. The true age of the largest tree can be learned by

actual count, if any one will be so patient as to prick off and number the layers on the stump of which I have spoken, and which is now the smooth floor of a ball-room in Calaveras County, California. This was done by Dr. Horace Bushnell of Hartford, Connecticut, a short time before I visited those trees in 1856. He, as I have stated, found by actual count of the layers that they were between sixteen and seventeen hundred years old; if indeed as he suggests we are not to make still further allowance, by supposing that in that peculiar climate, enjoying a dou-ble apring and summer, they may possibly make two layers a year. Facts in such a case are better than heories, and the Doctor's actual count is wes confidence than all the reckerings for

Address of J. D. Blate, Roq.

one of the far off Iales of the Pacific, for the purpose of celebrating the eighty-third anniversary of our national independence. To-day, eighty-three years ago, a Nation was born. The infant was brought into existence by the united labor of the people of Thirteen Colonies, and such doctors as Jefferson and Adams, and Franklin and Hancock and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, were present, and especially officiated at the accouchment, and gave public declaration of the fact that the accouchment that day transpired, the 4th day of July, 1776. resting ceremony was then and performed. How important the results of that day's action. Of what magnitude the principles that were

on that day inaugurated.

The glory of that day's sun dazzles even the mental vision. The blessings flowing from it, to our fathers, to us their sons, and to those who are to come after us, no one can estimate. Hallowed, thrice hallowed be the memory of that day, consecrated above all other days, in the estimation of American-born at least, to the spirit of freedom and the liberties of the people. On that day, the chains that had so long encircled the limbs of the youthful giant were burst asunder, and freedom of thought, speech and action, was proclaimed to exist throughout the colonies. It required great nerve, great resolution and great confidence, on the part of our heroic ancestors, in the justice of their cause, to enable them to make such a declaration under such circumstances The Declaration of Independence was equivalent to a declaration of war—war with a nation, if not the most powerful, certainly the equal in prowess, of any empire on the face of the earth.

England was even then a kingdom of immense financial resources, and magnificent in her military equipments. The sun never set upon her possession and the reveille of the British drum kept time with the revolution of the earth upon its axis, and ceased not its morning call. Her merchant marine spread its sails wherever keel had plowed the ocean, and her road penant flaunted in the breeze of every clime known to civilization. Her army was powerful in numbers and composed of well-drilled soldiers, accustomed to service in camp and field. Her navy swept the seas, the proud mistress on the bosom of broad

What had the infant colonies to bring in opposition to this splendid array of land and naval forces and exhaustless supply of the sinews of war? They had neither army, navy or money. They were poor in purse and unskilled in the arts of war. Their number too, in respect to population, when compared with their proud opponent, was discouragingly small. Three millions, no more, men, women and children, all told. What was there then, we may ask, to give them hope, even the most faint, of success in terrible conflict? It was the all-sustaining conscious ness of right. The irrepressible spirit of liberty, a hopeful reliance upon an overruling Providence, brave hearts, strong arms, a firm resolve to conquer or die, to fill a freeman's grave, rather than live in palaces, wearing the manacles of political bondage. Were not sentiments such as these calculated to inspire confidence in the final result?

It is true, the continental navy was yet in the wild forests of America, in full leaf, untouched as yet by either the builder or the woodman, whilst that of England was well-built, full-rigged, full-manned, well-skilled, and was stretching its wings far and wide, all over the face of illimitable waters, justly proud of the glories it had already won and eager for those that it vainly imagined were to come after. The land forces of the antagonist were in like relative positions of preparation. Those of the one, already enrolled, mustered, drilled, equipped, numerous and practiced in war; those of the other yet at the plow, the anvil, the workshop, and those other avocations which constitute a people, energetic, prosperous and

All these advantages on the one side, disadvanages on the other, were well considered and duly ciencies were frightfully apparent. But there was principle at stake ; their fathers before them had fled from their native country, and sought shelter from religious bigotry and intolerance in the wilds of the Western Hemisphere, the land their descend-To STRANGERS .- Persons coming to these islands ants then held, and felt that they had a right to hold and occupy free from further persecution. Now that the colonies of North America, through the energy, and courage, and toil, and deprivation of our hardy ancestors, were grown to some degree in commerce, agriculture and manufactures, the Mother Country desired to impose a tax upon them, without at the same time granting the right of representation, which was contrary to custom and an outrage upon the dignity of freemen.

There were other measures adopted toward them. in the way of restrictions to their commerce, that were galling and unjust enough. But the idea of taxation, without being allowed the privilege of sending representatives to the legislative body that imsocial and political position. It implied an inequality, an inferiority of condition, on the part of the Americans, when compared with their cousins across the water, that did not comport at all with the wellfounded opinions of our progenitors. The Anglo-Saxon blood of our sires was aroused in a moment. Temple and brow crimsoned at the thought, that such a reflection should be cast upon their manhood, such an insult offered to their pride and their intelligence. They had always borne due allegiance to the British crown, and were as loyal subjects of George III. as any over whom he exercised the prerogative of executive constitutional dominion. They felt too, that they were the equals of those subjects. That they had a right to consider themselves so, and to be so considered by all others, and that degradation below that degree of equality was not for a moment to be submitted to—it would be too intolerable to be borne. Honorable death and patriots' graves were much to be preferred to ignominious existence of political inferiority. They felt that they could die like men, but they could not live degraded and disgraced. The alternative then was war, or an acknowledgement of inferiority, which would have been ignominious. The latter they would not, they could not do.

This day, eighty-three years ago, our fathers de-clared their independence of the British crown, and went earnestly to work to meet the coming storm, and prepare, if need be, to seal their declaration with their blood. They pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and, above all, their sacred honor, to make good their determination. The last patriot of the Congress had signed the instrument. The deed was done. The hand was to the plough-there was no looking back. Onward, onward, was the word. Independence, liberty, or a winding sheet, was the enthusiastic impulse of every noble heart. O, what an hour was that! What hopes and anxieties and sympathies, rushed in upon and gathered and clustered about the affections and memories at that terrible moment. What the sensations of the father as thoughts of his home, of his little ones, and estic circle about his family hearth, gathered upon his brain, and started great drops of agony from his brow? And as the clarion notes of war swept trumpet-tongued through village and hamlet, over mountain-top and verdant plain, startling the inhabitants by its terror-inspiring sound, the young and vigorous, and the more advanced, and the aged rose up as one man, and answered to the call of country. Hasty organizations took place of raw recruits, into companies, regiments and divisions. Officers were appointed and elected, and arms and ammunition were supplied as rapidly and abundantly

as circumstances permitted.

The conflict that had already began at Bunker
Hill deepened. The strife, raged through long years, and the blood of our fathers dyed deep the soil of their country from the extreme North, to the South's most distant verge. Yet there was no such word as surrender. The will to do was yet as firm as when the first blow was struck. The spirit of liberty glowed as brightly in their bosoms as on the day that the strong hand of oppression attempted to quench it.

Much of the best blood of the land had been spilled. Many a strong arm that had been manfully raised in support of the good cause was cold and prostrate, and would remain so forever. Many a generous heart had ceased its warm pulsations, and would never feel the glow of life again. Many were the scenes of desolation, the charred ruins and fruitless ds giving unmistakable evidence of the ravages of fire and sword. The widow's lament and the orphan's tear were heard and seen from the crowded city to the forest depths; but the ray of hope shone on, and the enthusiasm of expectation abated nothing. The survivors, trusting in the God of battles, and their own valor, fought on and fought bravely, until upon the field of Yorktown they made good their de-claration of independence, and vindicated their right to be acknowledged by the whole world a free and

sovereign people.

Much are we indebted to our forefathers. They have left us the most glorious heritage that an ancestry can transmit to their posterity. How many affecting associations the 4th of July calls up to the mind of every American. His thoughts involuntarily run back to the days of his childhood, and he remembers with vivid distinct the investment. run back to the days of his childhood, and he remembers with vivid distinctness, the impression then made upon him by the celebration of that great day. He calls to mind the scenes of the revolution recounted to him by his father, who was perhaps a prominent actor in that memorable struggle, and his heart throbs anew to the sensations then produced by the narration. He has heard, pernaps, on that day, at an age, as early as the mind was capable of receiving an impression from his mother's lips, the name of scenas Washington. And, perhaps, as he grew older, and became more capable of appreciating character, he has heard from the same lips the history of that name, which has elicited a world's admiration, and that to renerates above all name known in the world's history. He was then told, in

was the leader of the Continental forces in the great war for liberty. That he suffered the hardships, the privations, the exposures and the perils incident to privations, the exposures and the perils incident to war, in common with the soldier in the ranks. That, apart from military discipline, he looked upon them as brothers, patriots, fighting in the same good cause, as brothers, patriots, fighting in the same good cause, to accomplish the same great purpose, and in all respects his political equals. In the life and character of Washington communicated to him by his mother, the moral virtues of that greatest, because best of men, has been presented to him most conspicuously, and he has been encouraged by that dearest of all teachers, to emulate those virtues in his own life. Whilst perhaps, the father, in recounting to his boy, the achievements of that distinguished military hero, his soul glowing with irrepressive enthusiasm as the story proceeds, has presented him most prominently as the great Captain, the Major-General of the patriot army, the brilliancy of whose military performs has struck the world with wonder and admiration.

To-day the mind of the American, wherever may be, however distant from his native soil his wandering steps may have carried him, reverts back, with instinctive kindling of sweet memories to the home of his childhood. His thoughts linger with fond retrospect about the scenes of his nativity, and his affections gush out in unbroken streams of thankfulness to The Giver of all blessings that he is permitted to claim such a heritage, and that his first breath was drawn in that land of civilization, political liberty, and religious tolerance. Who is there that claims the United States as his birth-place—who first saw the light within the limits of that great republic, who this day, whether he be in the ice-bound egions of the Polar North, or fanned by the spice breezes of the land where grow the lime and the citron-whether in the midst of civilization or savage scenes-whether borne down by disease, or in the full glow of ruddy health, cannot place his hand upon his heart, and in the language of one ever loved and ever great, exclaim, "I thank God that I, I too, am

May we not, my friends, be jubilant to-day, and give free utterance to the love and admiration have for the home of our nativity, the home of our fathers, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of having a boastful spirit? I hope so; for it is not that we admire the institutions of other countries less, but those of our own country more. We can take pleasure in seeing the advancement of other nations in the arts and sciences, the improvement in their agriculture, and the extension of their commerce. Ve can appreciate the liberality of their political in stitutions, and appland their efforts towards the ame-lioration of the condition of mankind, but our own native country, the country of our birth and childhood, our fatherland we glory in. We glory in her rapid advancement from weakness to strength. We glory in her free institutions, her political power, and the enterprize of her citizens. We glory in the proud position she occupies amongst the nations of the earth the extension of her commerce and the gigantic re sults of her agricultural pursuits. We glory in th spirit of liberty that pervades her every department, and throws a halo of beauty all around and about

We not only glory in our native country, but we love her. We love her with an affection that distance cannot cool and that time changes not. We love her hills and her valleys; her green meadows and flowery fields; her rippling brooks and sweeping rivers. We love the spot where we were born; the places where our child feet earliest rambled; the land that contains the graves and ashes of our kindred. It has been said that it is sweet to die for one's country And if it is sweet and right to die for one's country it certainly is not reprehensible to praise it. For my ountry I have an undying affection, and for her institutions I entertain the highest veneration. Yet because I love my own, is no reason why I should hate all others. There are other peoples besides those of and enlightened governments, and amongst those might mention England, and the government und whose protection we are this day here assembled. If army of observation is about to be stained my reading of history be correct, there has never exist frontiers for some object of which Europe my reading of history be correct, there has never existd a monarchial government where the liberties of the that it had been concerted with France, people had larger or more liberal constitutional guarintees than is provided for in the constitution of this cingdom, granted by that good King Kamehameha III to his people in 1852. If that constitution shall be respected, and its provisions preserved intact and unviolated, no man need ever fear that the hand of oppression in this kingdom will be laid upon him. It is a pleasing reflection to the American to contrast his country to-day with what it was eighty-three years ago. On that day she had a long struggle beore her to establish her right to the position of an independent nation. On that day she was comparatively limited in territory, meagre in population, and without financial resources, public credit or political nfluence. Upon our ever glorious flag, the star spangled banner, only thirteen stars had been set to give to it their radiance and typify the brilliance of its future renown. Between that time and this twenty States have been added to the original thirteen -eighteen more stars have shone forth with effulgent

but surely working out her magnifeent destiny. It was the impulse of free lom, the spirit of '76, that eccomplished these things, and the spirit of '76 in the American heart will never die. Now, fellow countrymen, I have spoken longer-than I expected to do when I consented to make some remarks on the occasion of our national jubilee. tope we will enjoy it as it deserves to be enjoyed that we will celebrate it as it is worthy of being celebrated. Let our hearts be full and overflowing with ove and devotion to our own native land and her institutions, and at the same time let us obsert and fulfill all the requirements of good citizenship the country in which we reside; ever ready to obe and sustain the laws of the government under which we live, when fairly administered, thereby honoring our-selves and the place of our nativity. In the celebra-tion of this day, the petty strifes and struggles of poitical divisions and party warfare, are buried. is no matter whether he come from the east or the

tion of barely three millions; to day we are a nation

possessing a population of more than thirty million

f intelligent, enterprising citizens, and with a future

pefore us the splendor of which dazzles the imagina-

ion. On that day we were about entering upon a

all Europe is in commotion and Italy is resounding

with the clash of arms and the harsh notes of combat,

our country is at peace with all the world, and quiet-

west, the north or the south, whatever his name or condition, if he be an honest man and a true American, he is our brother. And now hail, all hail, the 4th of July, 1859, as associated with the 4th of July, 1776, a day to be lustrous through the annals of all time, a day consecrated to liberty, consecrated to the advancement of the happiness and civilization of

The War in Europe.

We continue to glean from our exchanges such ex tracts relating to the war as will be of interest to our readers. Long before this, blood will have been shed, and the probability is that before the end of May, the Austrians will have been driven out of the Sardi-The Latest European News.

The arrival of various steamers, has put us in po ssion of intelligence from the seat of war in Italy to the 6th May. Up to that time, no battle had taken place, though there is a rumor of an unimportant engagement at the bridgehead of Buffalora, which the Austrians are said to have carried by the bayouet; a small engagement is also reported at Trassanato where the Austrians were repulsed in an attempt to cross the Po. The movements of the Austrians are certainly more dilatory than was to have been expected. It seems that they did not enter Sardinia until the 29th ult., although the reply of the Piedmontese Government to their ultimatum was received by Count Gyulai on the evening of the 29th. Here was a loss of two days, and for what reason does no appear. And then after being seven days on Sardinian soil, had only advanced thirty-five miles. The delay in a attack upon the Piedmontese forces is attributed to the fact that the roads on the Austrian line of march have been broken up and the bridge destroyed, but this does not fully account for it.

With regard to the alleged alliance between France and Russia, the British Government have received and Russia, the British Government have received assurances that nothing of the sort has been negotiated; and both Mr. Disraeli and Sir John Pakington, in speeches at the hustings, have positively declared that there is no title of truth in the report. All that has been done, says Mr. Disraeli, is that Russia has agreed, in case of a war, to place an army of observation on the Prussian frontier; and this, he mays, is no more than England is going to do in sending a fleet into the Mcditerranean.

Meanwhile, all Italy is in a ferment. The Government of Tuncany is carried on by a Piedmontess Commissioner, who will be aided by the subordinate local authorities. The Grand Duchess of Parus has imitated the example of the Tuncan Grand-Duke, and her dominions are also, for the persont, similarly attached to Piedmont. The King of Rapics is not dead yet, but when he departs we shall so denist me there a popular rising in behalf of Prime Mars.

spee rescinds the resolution of which the Austrian National I 1852, teen trammeled by so many re become almost impracticable, this does away with a hypocritical sh measure is somewhat clumsy, but acteristic of the state of the Imperia (\$100,000,000) is announced, but it ly avowed that "under existing circumstraising of such a loan is quite out of the What, then, is the gist of the operation Bank is ordered to advance the sum of 183,838,838 forms, for which Government pawns to the Bank two hand of florins in five per cent bonds, which

> AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE INV. the invaders have advanced, or wh point of concentration, cannot be clea Buffalora was disputed and taken after a sharp action and considerable ported at Vienna, or whether there was as would rather appear probable from the the telegrams from Turin as to any whether Mortara resisted or quietly whether Novara was occupied witness Vercelli was reached without a cor of detail that have no important main purport of to-day's news. Their of Austria is in full march upon San the other hand, the King of Sardinia has the invaders. He has surveyed the line where it is supposed that the Sardinian make a stand in defense of their capital gone thence to Alexandria, which must tacked, if the Austrians have a real interseat of war : the Austrian papers alm the neutrality of Savoy has been violent perial Guard, to the number of 15,000, is at Genoa, and 40,000 French troops have ed in that place of strength. When or armed men will meet in conflict, is en tion of strategy; but, so far as any or peace or war is concerned, the English and the French were not more at war and

tant period are to be sold to the gene

enable the Bank to make the de

State empowers it to issue new inc

notes to the amount of the sum adv

and the Austrians at war on the plained the Sesia and the Dora. We wish that our only disquieting inte from the country where war has already and where the nations are contending. be hope that an alliance upon Torin, a favorable to the Austrian arms, might be of reducing the pretensions of the French a nians, or that a decisive advantage over the control of the french and the control of the french and the control of the co forces would induce that Power to come to the disputed points in her policy is h however, is not so. That Pro have been established in Florence, (a that the inhabitants of Rome are in me if not in an insurgent state, is scarcely a to the ordinary Italian difficulties; but that Prussia has resolved upon putting ing cops d'armie in readiness to m grave cause to fear that the peace of Euro more gravely than would appear from age from Paris and the bland assura Petersburg. That Prussia has can-

Waterloo than are the French, the

certed in secret. The London Times gives the follow the relative positions of the opposing wa Before the actual commencement of Austrians at Milan stood just about as far river as the French at Briancon did fres tains; and a line drawn from one of the the other would pass through the count both armies—the Royal City of Turn. Is ever, is about as far again from Buffalm. Austrians crossed the river, as it is from the French halt on crossing the Alps, il being about 70 miles in the former cas, in the latter. But this inequality me compensated by the relative difficulties roads, whereas, the Austrians have a to traverse, the French can only reach ing the Alps. In reality the advantage tions have been influenced by further arising from the position of the Saction fore described. The French, as they be Susa and push forward to Turin, are be splender from the folds of our country's emblem of vereignty, and to-day the glory of two more is added to the resplendent constellation. Then we were not considered a power, and would not have been fronting the Austrians on their man same point from Milan, and if this was a permitted a seat in a Congress of Nations; to-day were no Sardinians except in the capital's battle could be anticipated with great for Sooner or later, in fact, very soon inicial here is no empire on the face of the earth that would feel it any degradation to be considered the equal, and only the equal, of the United States of North America. Then were we a nation having a popula-

ligerents would meet, and an engagement scale would ensue. It will be observed from what we have said, that the Austria advance across Piedmont from East to de have on their left flank the winde and strength of the Sardinian army, resting a fortresses. What the chain of the Tyrd, is Austria in the plains of Lombardy, the de Ligurian Apennines is to Sardinia in the Piedmont, and the parallel can be carried. most sanguinary and exhausting war ; to-day, whilst ther, for exactly as Germany lies in me the Tyrol, so does a second French is a strength behind the Apennines. On las these mountains stands Genea, which a the utmost facility. The Sardinians, they cluster in force about their citalens of the Po, have in their rear the support ful French army within 50 miles distant The Austrians are thus opposed by in the enemy—one directly facing them at it drawing daily reinforcements from the pa-Alps; and another at Casale and Alessa ing their march, and receiving success tinct base of operations at Genoa.-Las

> Austria claims that she rightly own Lombardy and Venice: that she has a ti must maintain with the several neighbor Venitian sovereignty safe. Therefore, & partial military occupancy of the as States, and virtually rules in all fraj. the only large Italian province which is There Austria has no power, and the dinia, which is favorable to the estable stitutional governments in Italy, is host.
> Austria, which tends to the maintenance. est military despotism. Sardinia, and pathizing with her, on the contrary, cas Austrian occupation of Italy is injured on the Italian States, prevents the destination of the Italian States, prevents the destination of Italy in riches that country, and is virtually in riches the states. treaties and compacts of 1815. They abandonment of the Austrian occupation the Sardinian frontier, and that Austrian to exercise any more control in Italia fuses to comply with, alleging that he is necessary to her own protection in encies of Venice and Lombardy. The been in controversy for three years

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